

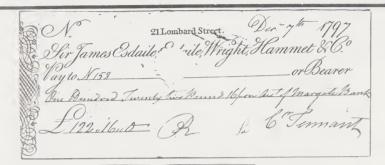
# THE CHECK COLLECTOR

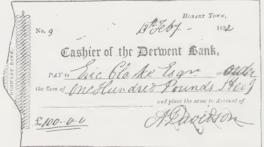
MAY 1988

THE JOURNAL OF

NUMBER 6

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS





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## THE CHECK COLLECTOR

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### A.S.C.C. COLLECTOR MEETINGS

We ask for volunteers to arrange, assist or to speak at meetings of check collectors to be held at the national and regional shows in your area, or at those

write to the Secretary if you will help.
Dr. Walter Ostromecki has agreed to arrange meetings at the California State Numismatic Assn.-Southern and at the Numismatic Assn. of Southern California shows in September and January, respec-

Charles L. Gould will arrange a meeting at the FUN-Florida United Numismatists show to be held in Orlando in

January 1989.

Our thanks to these members. Let us support them and make these meetings a happy experience for all. Check collector meetings have traditionally been the friendliest meetings at a show.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

As we approach summer, we look forward hopefully, to more time for all those things we have planned to do, to play catchup, to attend a show or two and, not least, to take a vacation. It has been a good check collecting season with more activity and increasing interest in check collecting and many new collectors have joined our hobby.

The Check Collector continues its on-time appearances, but it has a voracious appetite for articles on checks and check collecting. Won't you send in an article on those interesting and outstanding checks in your collection? That old problem about not being able to print what we do not receive--still exists.

The Editor would be delighted to receive articles that address the subjects of several requests he has received. These subjects are: Following the trail of bills of exchange; Checks of the same unusual design used by more than one bank; Vignettes on checks of old-time bankers and bank interiors; and some information on persons whose signatures are on checks found in many collections, such as: Abraham Bell, Charles J. Canda, etc. For the benefit of new collectors, we would like an article on checks, bills of exchange and drafts that will simplify and clearly point out the recognizable differences between these items. We need an article on how to concisely describe and identify checks, bills of exchange and drafts. This would suggest an order or specified array of the points and features to be mentioned.

Looking hard for those elusive checks? Why not insert a small ad in The Check Collector to help you find them. We do reach check collectors. They are friendly and they do read The Check Collector!

This issue contains articles in response to the significant interest of many of our readers in world checks and the taxing of checks. Please let us know as to what you, the normally silent majority, would like to see added, omitted, en-larged, changed, etc. within these pages.

Have you introduced a check collector to to A.S.C.C. this year? If every member would get a new member, our membership would double. We would all have new friends to share our enjoyment of collecting, new avenues of collecting to explore and a stronger society.

And in conclusion, a note of reminder: hopefully, each of you has paid your 1988 dues. We have kept the dues at \$10 for some time and can continue at this level only if everyone pays in a timely fashion. Members who have not paid by June 1st will be dropped for non-payment of dues.

> Happy collecting, L.C. Exa. .e

## CHECKS OF THE WORLD

by Robert A. Spence

"It's a great, big, wonderful world!" is a happy theme song at one of Disney World's attractions. It well describes the fascinating area of world check collecting. Just as US collectors of stamps, coins and paper money have extended their interests to include items from the rest of the world, a growing number of check collectors are taking another look at world checks.

It is not unusual for foreign checks and drafts to come to the attention of US check collectors. A few foreign checks seem to be available at most large shows and are making an appearance on many of the price lists. It is hoped this article will induce collectors to more carefully look over the foreign checks they meet with and explore the features of these checks which may become conversation pieces in their collections. But a warning: collecting foreign checks may be contadious!

World checks are delightfully different and many are very attractively designed. There are many old and interesting checks from far distant places. World checks, drafts and bills of exchange are universally used and generally follow the design format of their US counterparts. Often these items are found to be giant-sized, needing a full page of an album to house a single item. Revenue stamps, often from more than a single country, may be found on a check, as shown on the lower

item of the cover page.

British checks are understandably popular with our world check collectors. Our own financial and banking procedures followed those of England. Older checks from England often exhibit an imposing array of banker names as does this 1797 check on the cover page, top item. On the left side of the check, a vertical design is used to aid the practice of indenting (or irregularly cutting) the check from the stub (cover pagetop two items). The returned paid check had to exactly match the similar wavy cut on the stub. The printed design later evolved into a vertical escutcheon which often carried the coat of arms, seal or logo of the bank and historical information on bank branches, etc. World checks are often found "crossed". Two diagonal lines (sometimes printed vertically) with "& Co." written between the lines at the end meant that the check must be deposited directly to the account of the payee without negotiation.

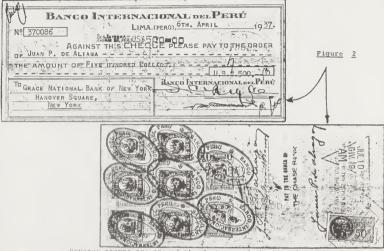
Many British check collectors collect the checks related to the "family tree" of the ten or so major banks. Revenue stamps of the red and blue oval imprinted types are interesting. These embossed and imprinted varieties carry a date and the particular design of the crown and the flower in the design (rose, thistle, shamrock) indicate whether the check was stamped in England, Scotland or Ireland. The date on the revenue, also called "duty", stamps will precisely date an unused check which may only bear an 18 in the dateline. Countries that were once British colonies or are in the British Commonwealth have early checks that follow the old English pattern. The center item of the cover page was drawn in 1832 in Hobart Town, the capital of Tasmania, now a part of the Australian Commonwealth, and illustrates this pattern, as does the Indian check, Figure 1.



Figure 1

The

It is an armchair adventure to follow the journey indicated by the stamps and endorsements on some world checks and drafts. The lower check on the cover page was drawn by the Portuguese Overseas National Bank branch in Mozambique, then a colony of Portugal in southeast Africa, Note the two Portuguese colonies revenue stamps shown on the section of the back of the check. Prom there it traveled to the Prench colony of Madagascar where a revenue stamp and endorsements were added and then it was sent to Grace National Bank in New York City for credit to the account.



Revenue stamps are one of the features of checks and world checks often bear several The plain-looking 1937 draft from Peru, Tigure 2, has 8 Peruvian revenue stamps and one French revenue stamp on the back. Imprint revenue stamps are also found, as shown in Figure 3 on a 1941 Philippines sheck which survived World War III. A check with more than one initial revenue stamp authority is interesting, such as the 1948 Palestine check with both British Palestine and Jewish Defense Forces stamps shown in Figure 3.





Figure 4



Figure 5

Poreign checks may be often connected to historical events, prominent persons and interesting banks. In Figure 5, the German bearer check of November 1923 for 200 billion marks was issued at the height of the disastrous inflation there. Figure 6 shows an English check of 1883 paid to Thomas Cook, pioneer developer of tours for tourists and whose photo is engraved on some English travelers checks. The English Margate

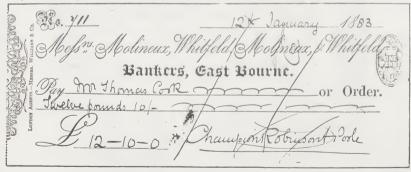


Figure 6

Bank receipt of 1792,in Figure 7, is signed by a member of the Francis Cobb & Son family of brewers and bankers, not an unique combination of business ventures at that time. From Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in Figure 8, is a bill of exchange that is an interesting bit of commercial history. The 2000 Spanish milled dollars was a significant sum and is an indication of the extent of trade with the West Indies in this period.



Figure 7

No. 2092
PORT-AU-PRINCE. St. Demingo 19 # Sept. 17347

EXCHANGE for 2000
SPANISH MILL'D DOLLARS.

SPANISH MILL'D DOLLARS.

SPANISH MILL'D DOLLARS.

Tenotand Date, not paid ) PAY to this my Eigl of Exchange (Second, Third and Fugith of the furmous Control of March 2000 Spanish Mell'D Dollars and Spanish Mell'D Dollars and Control of Control of March 2000 Spanish Spanish Mellings & FRANCIS Beautiful Spanish Spani

Cay to the war the free on the same disease and the factor of the same of the

Figure 8

Figure 9



Collectors interested in checks made payable to named ships will be interested in the check pictured in Figure 9. Dated 25 January 1802 on bankers Messrs, Langston, Tongood & Cazalet to pay the Ship Irmelinda the sum of twenty guineas. Note that the amount in figures is 21 pounds sterling, an equivalent amount. It is a bearer check and that may explain the lack of a signature on the back of the check.

US collectors will notice that the word "check" is spelled "cheque" in most other countries and so spelled on most US travelers checks. Also, the check stub is called a "counterfoil" and an unused or "blank" check is called a "cheque form". Several US and British dealers offer British and world checks on regular lists. There are a number of excellent handbooks available on collecting British checks.

Now, when a world check turns up, give it another look, and

happy collecting!

# THE BANKING SYSTEM OF BRAZIL

by Eduardo C. De Mello President, Brazilian Check Collectors Society

The banking system of Brazil is one of the oldest in the world. The "Banco do Brasil" established in October 1808 by Prince D. João IV of Portugal, was the fourth issue bank in the world, following the Swedish, the English and the French.

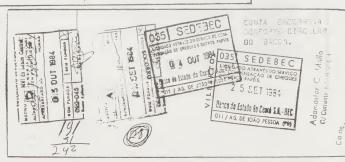
Foreign banking came to Brazil in 1868. As in other countries of Latin America, the branches of the foreign banks are as old as the private banking system. Some examples of foreign banks in operation during the imperial era of Brazil are: The London and Brazilian Bank, English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Renamed in 1891 The British Bank of South America and active until 1933). The Banco Alemão-Brasileiro (German-American Bank) was founded in 1872 and closed in 1930. Many other Dutch, Italian, Belgian, French, Japanese and Portuguese banks were established in Brazil,

Brazil had a large number of regional banks and many cities had their own banks. However, in time the large national banks absorbed almost all of these smaller banks. Very old banking documents and checks are very rare. We are attempting to rescue and preserve a little of the history of the banks in Brazil by means of checks and other banking documents.

Now, Brazil has hundreds of banks. The largest bank is certainly, the "Banco do Brasil" with thousands of branches throughout the country and overseas. The second largest bank is "BRADESCO", a private bank that is a giant with more than three thousand branches in Brazil.

Check collecting is beginning in Brazil. We collect old and current checks of Brazil and of other countries. We have founded the "Sociedade dos Colecionadores de Cheques" (Check Collectors Society) and accept memberships from other countries. The Society issues a bulletin.





#### FIRST DAY CHECKS

by Bob Patetta

One of the most popular specialties in philately is the collection of first day covers. These are covers franked with stamps that are used and cancelled on their first day of issue. Modern first day covers are common items and most are easily obtained, but a glance at any stamp catalog will show that first day cancellations on stamps issued before 1920 are quite scarce and valuable.

What about checks and fiscal paper? Are there any items comparable to the first-day-of-issue cancels on postage stamps? The answer to this question lies in the taxes levied on bank checks and drafts, promissory notes and the like, and in the revenue stamps used to pay those taxes.



Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a bank check written on July 1, 1898. The bank check tax has been paid through use of the 2c "IR" overprinted provisional documentary of 1898 (Scott #R-155), cancelled on the same date, July 1. This was the first day the War Revenue Law of 1898 went into effect and so can be considered a first day usage. This particular stamp was used mainly during the second half of 1898, the first months of the new tax. It was replaced by the ubiquitious "battleship"



The item in Figure 2 is also a first day usage, a draft written on July 1, 1898. The tax here has been paid by a pair of 1c "IR" overprinted provisional documentaries of 1898 (Scott  $\pm$ R-154), also cancelled on that date. A backstamp reveals that the draft was cashed on July 5th. This is a scarcer combination, since R-154 is less commonly found than R-155. Close examination yields the interesting fact

Figure 3

that the right-hand and bottom borders of the pair of stamps are straight-edged, rather than perforated. These were the last two stamps in the bottom row of a sheet of stamps. They were probably the first stamps torn from the sheet on the first day of the new tax.

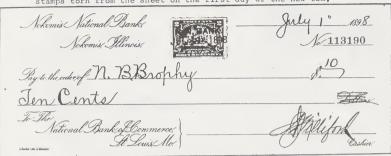


Figure 3 shows another first day draft, this one displaying the common 2¢ "battleship" revenue of 1898. What is not common is the first day usage, boldly evinced by a Nokomis National Bank datestamp cancel. The "IR" overprinted provisional stamps previously discussed were issued because there just was not going to be enough regular revenue stamps ready when the law was to take effect. The provisionals were produced quickly, and in large numbers, in June 1898. The first "battleship" stamps were not delivered to the Internal Revenue Department until June 22nd, and were at first scarcer than provisionals. As common as the "battleships" are, their use early in the Spanish-American War era of taxation is not often encountered. Another unusual aspect of the item in Figure 3 is the low amount for which it is written. It seems wasteful to write a check for ten cents on the first day of a tax that will charge an additional two cents. This leads to the conclusion that this may have been a philatelically-inspired item.



Figure 4

First day checks are also theoretically possible for the Civil War era of taxation. Such items would have to have revenue stamps cancelled on October 1, 1862. It seems unlikely though, that many stamps were available at that time, since the earliest date on which any stamps were received by the government was September 27th, when the printers delivered the 1¢ and 2¢ proprietary stamps. The 2¢ bank check stamps were next on September 29th. In any case, a first day usage is quite rare. The Fulton Bank check in Figure 4 is just such a usage. It's a spectacular piece, made out in the amount of \$13,552.14. There is, unfortunately, no way to determine if the check was presented without a revenue stamp, the stamp being added later and back-dated when the check was cashed. A good example of a similar situation is found in Figure 5. This Tioga R.R. check was written on October 1st, but the 2¢ bank check stamp was added and cancelled on October 7th, when the check was cashed. In this case, the check itself is a first day item, but the revenue stamp is not.



Another first day of taxation was June 21, 1932. Joseph Einstein posed some questions about the Depression Era of taxation in the February issue of The Check Collector and I'll try to answer some of them here. Revenue stamps were not required during this period. The two-cent-per-check levy was simply deducted from the drawer's ac-Count. There are, however, some checks from the Depression Era show-ing payment of the tax. This was usually done through the use of a handstamp or manuscript indication on the face of the check. The check in Figure 6 was written on June 14, 1932, but payment was not made until June 21. The perforated cancellation reads: "PAID 6.21.32 00-100". To the right of this one can read the manuscript indication, ritten in blue marking pencil, "Tax .02".

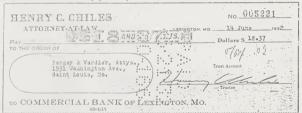


Figure 6

The Revenue Act of 1932 read: "There is hereby imposed a tax of 2 cents upon....instruments, presented for payment on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.... The 15th day after enactment was June 21, so any check <u>presented for payment</u> on after that day, regardless of when it was written, is a first day them. The tax as originally written was intended to last until June 30, 1934, but was later extended to the end of that year.

Mahler, Michael. Documents Bearing U.S. Revenue Stamps of the Civil War

Bran, The American Revenuer, 36:6-12, January, 1982.

Scott's United States Specialized Stamp Catalog, New York, 1986.

Smith, Bruce. 1932 Check Tax, The American Revenuer, 37:174-5, November/fecember, 1983.

West, Christopher. The Revenue Stamps of the United States. Pacific Palisades, CA., 1979.

#### NOTICE

An election of additional members of the Board of Directors of The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc., will be held in August, 1988.
All nominations should be forwarded to the Secretary:

Charles V. Kemp, 2075 Nicholas Court, Warren, MI 48092, to arrive by August 1, 1988.

CONVERSATION PIECES AND HAPPY FINDINGS



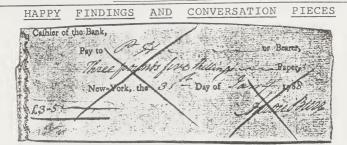
Ray Miller, prominent California dealer, supplies the following interesting backup on this post trader check of the Wyoming Territory of William H. Stump:

W.A. (William Alexander) Carter ... A probate judge ... Justice of the peace, merchant, and sutler...Some say he was the first citizen of Fort Bridger, but there was of course Mountain Man Jim Bridger, (namesake) and other mountain men so whether or not he was indeed the first citizen is conjecture...rerhaps in the formal sense he was the first citizen...Fort Bridger was a "Supply Depot Used by Immigarnts" during the Western settlement period "Like the Bidwell-Burtelson Party (Spl?) and others...It was also a military supply post...

Carter was appointed as the "Fost Tracer" of ort Priceer in 1870...(Carter, by the way, was semi-big wheel in the Formon Church)... Carter died in Fovember 1881 and was survived by his sife Nary... The fort was dismantled or inactivated in1890... An instoric site rewadays... One other thing...Carter was the "Overland Agent' for the U. . . " als at Fort Bridger.



William F. Stump shares this interesting draft of Josiah Lee. Jas Josiah Lee a check collector back in 1848? See the fine print at the bottom of the draft.



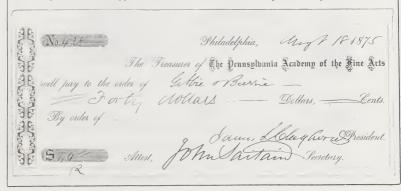
Sanford Mock submitted this early check signed by Aaron arr in 1788 in connection with the article on Autographed Checks  $_{\rm CM}$  (lar Chiles that appeared in TCC #4.

Richard T. Hoober shares this warrant from Pennsylvania signed by John Sartain,along with the following information.

Secretary of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in 1875, John Sartain was born in London, October 24, 1808, and died in Philadelphia, October 25, 1897. He studied line engraving under John Swain. and came to the United States in 1830.

He introduced mezzotint to this country, and later developed miniature-painting on vellum and ivory and portrait painting in oil. He designed several monuments, the best known of which is that of Washington and Lafayette in Philadelphia. He was editor of several magazines and made engravings of many famous paintings, as well as portraits of outstanding Americans, after well-known artists. He was the chief administrator of fine arts at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. His accomplishments in the development of art were of great importance.

The Academy continues to educate artists in various fields in the original building, located at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia.



#### HOUSE COLLECTORS CLEARING CHECK

A column of questions and answers from our readers.

Reply to #8a (in TCC #5):

Walter E. Stefanacci sent in a most complete and detailed answer to "Where is Cape Island?" It is located at the southernmost part of New Jersey. Today it is known as Cape May. The check in the question was from Congress Hall, a well known lodging house, built in 1812. It is made out to J. F. Cake who was manager at that time and was probably part of his wages. The check was issued during the Civil War. Congress Hall named a room after General U. S. Grant, who stayed there many times. Other notables who visited or were guests there were: Presidents Franklin Pierce, Benjamin Harrison, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln. Also, Commodore Stephen Decatur, hero of the war with Tripoli. Nearby auto races in the early 1900's brought Henry Ford, Louis Chevrolet and Alexander Christy. John Philip Sousa and the U.S. Marine Band gave a performance on the lawn of this well known hotel. Walter Stefanacci's reply included copies of other interesting historical information on Congress Hall which was forwarded to the questioner.

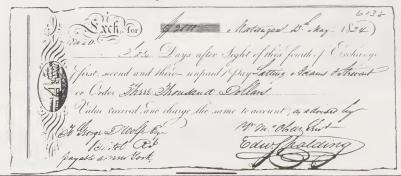
Reply to #10 (in TCC #5):

In response to Ray Werner's question if there were older sight drafts than the 1826 Washington City, William H. Stump submits this 1822 draft with wording: "At eleven days sight ... "

Orneral Dose Office,  Duls 21. 2 3. Cents. No. 7 62 WASHINGTON CITY, 1 Jell. 1822.  SIR. [NOT NECOTIABLE.]
[NOT NEGOTIABLE.]
AF gloven days, sight Pay to Au Church or order, Are the Control of this Office.  To Addison Fletcher Esquire,
Dollars Freely fine Cents, and charge to account of this Office.
To Addin Fletcher Esquire,
Post-master at Careadily Assistant Post-master General.

And now for some new items to challenge the knowledge and resources of our readers:

#11 - Here is a Fourth of Exchange of 1824 from Matanzas, Cuba, William H. Stump asks: "Are there higher numbers than this Fourth of Exchange?"



#### CHECK COLLECTORS CLEARING HOUSE

- #12 A member asks "What are the correct names for the two sides of a check or draft?" He reports seeing such terms as: obverse, front, reverse, overleaf, etc.
- #13 William Johnson submits this photo of a check for \$.01. Consider the cost of printing, mailing and processing this check! He asks if there are later-dated checks for 1¢?



#14 - Herman Boraker shares this attractive Post Office draft. First one he has seen. It is payable for 15¢ and signed by the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General! The post office in Bent Canyon, Colorado was in operation from 1872 to 1902. Bent Canyon is located about 20 miles southeast of Higbie, off Highway 350 on the way to Trinidad. Question: What does the "L" stand for that is written in front of P.M., following J. H. Warren's name? Is this a scarce item?



(Continued on page 16)

# EXEMPTIONS FROM THE 2¢ BANK CHECK TAX OF 1862-1883 FOR CHECKS IN SMALL AMOUNTS.

by Charles Kemp and Michael Mahler

Most check collectors are aware of the 2¢ tax put on checks during the Civil War and paid by use of a revenue stamp, but the check illustrated in Figure 1 poses a bit of a question to the casual collector, for it bears the legend "Checks exceeding \$20 require a stamp".



Figure 1

Was there ever a time when checks of under 120 usic additional taxed? A little research into the first documentary tix schedule, effective October 1, 1862, reveals that the 2c tax imposed on checks was indeed intended only in those writt in amounts exceeding \$20; thus the legend of a check is correct.

Figure 2 shows another of this correct.

\$12 and reperly not stamped. Such checks see to be uite scarce, and one can sicculate that over the vers, checks the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be to the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps have had a higher survival rate than those will be the stamps had be



Figure 2

This tax break for small checks was not to last, however, for effective August 1, 1864, the law was revised to tax all checks, drafts or orders drawn on a bank, banker or trust company, regardless of amount. However, a check drawn on any other person, company or corporation could still go untaxed if it



## Figure 3

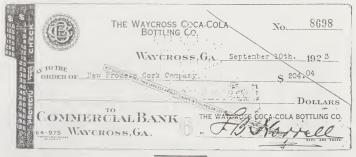
was written for up to \$10. As illustrated in Figure 3, checks or trafts grown on companies other than banks or trust companies are relatively common, but we are unable to offer an example of such a check for \$10 or less and unstamped. Hopefully readers will be able to describe some.

# CHECK COLLECTORS CLEARING HOUSE

(Continued from page 14)

#15 - William Johnson sent in this Protectu Check dated earlier and of different variety than the one in the Handbook. He asks:

"Are there different varieties that are earlier than this one?"



Reply to #8b (in TCC #5):

Following up on a reference, William Stump secured from the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History information on St. Helena, Florida. It was located in Columbia County, in the northern part of the state. St. Helena was settled in 1857 and passed out of existence in 1867. It appears that the community had a post office from July 17, 1858 to Farch 29, 1867.

# MORE ON THE THIRD USAGE OF CHECK TAXES.

The old adage "The public needs to be reminded as well as informed" seems to have well fit the article by Joseph Einstein in the February issue of The Check Collector. Several readers have replied to indicate this feature of checks is well represented in many collections.

Paul G. Markinson of San Mateo, CA, has a check on the First National Bank of Swissvale, PA, dated April 24, 1933, having a circular handstamp with the words "U.S. Government Tax 2 Cents added to this check". This is the first cancel of this shape reported.

G. A. Schmidtmann of Mentone, CA, sent photos of two bank statements and a "U.S. Tax Charge" form shown in Figure 1.

FIRST NAT	IONAL BANK IN RENO
	RENO, NEVADA
U. S. TAX CHARGE	For month of or period
•	ending
As required by the Federal Government under the Revenue Art	of 1932:
We charge the account named below for collection of Tax on Cher paid during the month of or period ending as above	xs, Drafts, et
PLEAS" DLJUCT THIS AMO	UNT FROM YOUR CHECK BOOK BALANCE
ACCOUNT OF	3 dans J. Brown
EOBH 95 10H 10:33	

## Figure 1

Don Thrall of Berkeley, CA, sent a December 1933 bank statement showing a method of collecting the tax, shown in Figure 2. (The 2¢ per check tax is shown alongside the amount of each check and the total is deducted in the balance column).

	DDRESS DATE	à	ING. N. Y. IN ACCOUNT WITH  NAI Bank & Tru  Corning, N. Y.	ist Company	DEPOSITS	EACH	JINT OPPOSITE LOATE IS YOUR NOT THAT DAY
				E FORWARD	00000	NUV 29 133	164.9
EC	4133	1692-		.02-	2,659.44	EC 4 133	2,047.4
EC EC	5 133 5 133 5 133	3 9.2 4 1 8.0 0 2 4.7 0	33.60 -	.02 -		£C 5133	2,790.1
E.C	ē#33 ✓	23.33= u	14.88-	:83=	1-	EC 5 133	2,708.7

Figure 2

William J. Johnson of Pontiac, MI, sent in a bank advise statement of September 1934 covering the charge and remittance to the U.S. Government for the federal tax on checks, shown in Figure 3.

Herman Boraker of Rocky Ford, CO, sent in a large number of photos of bank notices sent to checking customers advising of the makeup and amount of the check tax for that month as well as a number of photos of different bank stamps, alterations or additions to the amount

James S. 7.81.8. Of Mary II. Fisher.

In accordance with sec. 751 part VI. of the RAfture Act of 1932 (effective June 211, 1932) we have remitted leading U. 5% Godfindment and have charged your account for federed tax on your chiefs, etc., which desire the preceding month.

(b) The short report cast of () that were take of it before a since preceding the chief.

(c) The short report cast of () that were take of it before a since preceding to preceding the chief.

(d) The short report cast of () that were take of the following since preceding to preceding the chief of the since take of the chief of the short since take of the chief of the since take of the since t

## Figure 3

etc., on checks to indicate the tax, as shown in Figure 4. Included was an article on the tax which indicated "The tax was in effect from June 21, 1932, through December 31, 1934. (Revenue Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 680, Sec. 606)".



So, check collectors, keep an eagle eye on any checks of this period. You may come up with something new.

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by Herman L Boraker

Boulder canon, Boulder City, Boulder County and the Bank of Boulder all directly, or indirectly, received their name "Boulder" because of the large numbers of immense boulders found in the vicinity of the mouth of Boulder canon. Boulcer county was one of the criginal counties included in Colorado territory when it was organized february 28, 1861. Its boundaries have never been changed.

Late in the year 1858, a small party of gold hunters from behraska arrived at the mouth of Boulder canon and pitched their tents. After surveying the canon and surrounding area the gold seekers are convinced the area held promises of wealth. They built some log cabins for shelter, thus laying the foundation of the city of boulder. The winter was mild and they began prospecting in Canuary of 1879. On the 15th day of the month they discovered pay sand in the Gulch about 12 miles from the entrance of the canon, this was the first important discovery of gold in Boulder county. Jord of the discovery spread fast and prospectors came to the new territory in great numbers and Boulder City, as it was then called, grew very rayicaly.



Described. Country, a matrice of Onso, came from Topeka, as one established the Bowler I of the first Dank of the tour-in an, 1071, de had been Frontent of the coefficience, and more right and the confidence, and more right with the first confidence.

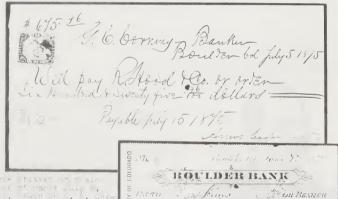
He had made restanted invertments in both Caribra and Caic will
mining areas. His interest in the
former procured for rin the account
of the Mining Company, cenerland,
which had located there in 1673.
Among its activities the tank listed
the purchase of gold dust and bullion from the mills for shipment to
the U.S. Mint and the New York
maket. At Gold Hill he developed
the Corning Tunnel, seeking to tap
successive lodes as it progresses.

In 1872 the Maxwells had built their two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Pearl and Broadway, which for a brief time became the home of the new bank.

Tr. Corning invested freely in the tunnel and other mining enterrises. The fortunes of mining fluctuated, however, and realising no immediate returns from these investments he was forced to close his mank, never to be reopened, in 1877.



(-mulcer Bank check resued June 3, 1875)





Cufferent style of check from Boulder bank,

Corning Served as state Treasurer from 1977 to 1879. In 15 Mg. Corollo was unldere this office claims against the Bank of and 'er were settles at 50 cents on the vollar. He was fortunate in

# THE DOUGLAS COUNTY BANK - ROSEBURG, OREGON

by Rodney Battles

Douglas County had a colorful banking history during the late 1800s.

The first bank on record was the Douglas County Bank, founded in Rosenburg in 1883, and was the first bank established between the Williamette Valley and Yreka, California. It was opened by Hovey, Humphrey & Co., on the east side of Jackson Street about the middle of Block 28. After a few months the name of the firm was changed to Peet, Humphrey & Co., and in 1884 the bank changed its name to Humphrey & Flint, the new partner being S. C. "Collie" Flint. After the death of Mr. Humphrey, the firm became Flint & Taylor, the new partner being Mr. G. A. Taylor.

Hyman Wollenberg bought out the Taylor interests and the name of the firm was changed to Wollenberg & Flint. About 1890, the bank was sold to Godfrey & hume, and upon Mr. Hume's death, the ownership passed to Godfrey & Son. The firm consisted of Mr. Oscar F. Godfrey and his son, Frank S. Godfrey. The Godfrey's operated the bank until about 1901, when it was sold to new owners and was incorporated as the Douglas County Bank for the first time.



1902 Draft from the Douglas County Bank.

ACROSS OUR DESK -- Journals, price lists and catalogs received.

Counterfoil-March 1988. The journal of the British Cheque Collectors

Society. Fascinating articles on British banks, bankers and banking history feature this issue.

Regular price list and "Bank and Check News" with banking history news, especially about Alaska. Lee Poleske, P. O. Box 871, Seward, AK 99664. U.S. and world checks and some bank tokens are featured.

Regular mail auction catalog of H.J.W. Daugherty, P. O. Box 1146, East-ham, MA 02642. Contains checks, related documents and revenue stamps.

Auction catalog of American West Archives, Box 100, Cedar City, UT 84720.

Contains fine grouping of early western paper Americana.

Bulletin of the Brazilian Check Collectors Society. Fascinating bulletin of our check collecting friends in Brazil. A synopsis page in English puts it all together! Contains bits of information that could lead to fascinating articles on checks.

Price list of stocks and bonds from Scott J. Winslow Assocs. Inc., P. 0. Box 6033, Nashua, NH 03063.

Price list of M. S. Kazanjian, 25 King Philip Ave., Barrington, RI 02806. Multipage, detailed listing of checks by states, with illustrations.

Price list of George & Jane White, 29 Shortacre, Basildon, Essex SS14 2LR England. British cheques are included with the banknotes & ephemera.

## SECRETARY'S COLUMN

### NEW MEMBERS:

- 1162 Cris P. Fiebelkorn Box 5066 Gillette, WY 82716 Areas: All areas & countries. (by Rodney Battles)
- 1163 William E. Buford (Collector) 237 Leland Way Hanford, CA 93230 Areas: 17 & 19 (by Bob Spence)
- 1164 Mrs. Ruth Stump (Collector) 1495 Salem Avenue Akron, OH 44306 Areas: 1, 2,3,4 & 6. (by Bob Spence & Bill Stump)
- 1165 David Smith (Collector) 607 Main Ouray, CO 81427 Areas: 18 & 25-Colorado (by Rodney Battles)
- 1166 Mike W. Thompson (Collector-Dlr)
  1487 Mt. Lebanon Road
  Cedar Hill, TX 75104
  Areas: 2 thru 6, 14,16,17,19,
  22,23 & 25-Southern & Southwest
  (by SPMC Member)
- 1167 Dennis R. Mellinger (Collector) 813 New Street Akron, PA 17501 Areas: 25-Penna. checks. (by Rodnev Battles)
- 1168 Steve Krulik (Dealer)
  c/o S. H. Jemik
  P. O. Box 753
  Bowie, MD 20715
  Areas: Auction dealer in all areas.
  (by Bob Spence)
- 1169 Shirley L. Greiman RR 3, Box 30 Garner, IA 50438
- 1170 John Bell (Collector) 1849 E. Grandview Phoenix, AZ 85022 Areas: 1,2,4,8,9,14 & 25-Arizona, especially territorial. (by Rodney A. Battles)

- 1171 Joe Cerwinske Box 237 Dallas Center, IA 50063 (by Rodney A. Battles)
- 1172 Harold D. Ober (Collector/Dealer)
  Box 242
  Olympia Fields, IL 60461
  Areas: 14,16,17,18,19,24 & 25Railroad.
  (bv Rodnev A. Battles)

#### ADDRESS CHANGES:

- 12 Raymond H. Rathjen 5815 Walnut Drive Eureka, CA 95502
- 205 Robert A. Condo P. O. Box 985 Venice, FL 34284-0985
- 840 Douglas McDonald P. O. Box 20443 Reno, NV 89515
- 935 Brenda Rowland 805 Wilson Ave. Leesburg, FL 32748
- 945 Al Babcock P. O. Box 381901 Miami, FL 33238

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